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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Single copy 35 cents (The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Biggest telecom centre

New Delhi, [UNI] - India has emerged as the biggest centre for training personnel and providing consultancy in telecommunications for Middle East and African counries.

The Tele-Communications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), a Central public sector undertaking, having expanded its services to the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, Iraq, Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan, Kibya and Nigeria, is entering Kenya and Zimbabwe. Fresh efforts are being made to undertake tasks in Saudi also.

The Chairman and Managing Director of TCIL, M.P. Shukla, said his organisation, a central public sector undertaking, was now exploring the highly competitive markets in South-East Asia and Latin America.

In Yemen Arab Republic, TCIL has secured three projects costing Rs 139.7 million. Underground cable plant is being installed in five towns of Yemen Arab Republic, in addition to providing 40,000 telephone connections there. A subscriber relations cell organised in the Ministry of Communications in Yemen looks after the grievances of the subscribers and sets them right.

In Oman, the company will be providing consultancy services in the field of installation, operation and maintenance of telephone exchange and transmission lines under a contract worth nearly Rs 25 million. The period for this contract is two years.

The most recent agreement is with Nigeria providing for the training of Nigerian technicians by Indian experts and also for maintenance and operation of telecommunication services.

Since the formation of TCIL, contracts worth Rs 270 million have been won -- "a singular achievement in a highly competitive field, according to Mr. Shukla.

Alternative fuel

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Indian Institute of Technology here has developed what could be an alternative fuel for use in automobiles without any engine modification.

The blend, which uses ethanol, petrol and some special additives, has been put through extensive field trials by the Institute.

Prof. H.B. Mathur, Head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, says the blend generated six to eight per cent more power, consumes three to five per cent less fuel and facilitates a ten to 15 per cent reduction in the mission of pollutants like hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

But Government officials fear that the main constrain is the acute scarcity of the alcohol. Those engaged in research and development say the Government has only to raise the number of distilleries and make the present 155-odd ones utilise their installed capacity better. At present, most of them operate at 45 to 55 per cent of their capacity.

One of the experiments now going on at the Institute is the use of hydrogen as fuel. Prof. Mathur says hydrogen seems to be the most suitable future fuel for reasons technical and economic. It is renewable and a clean burning fuel.

Visitors need visa

Ottawa, October 15 — Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that visitors from India will be required to obtain a visa before arriving in Canada. As a Commonwealth country India was exempted from visa requirement.

The Minister had visited India recently in the context of the arrival of the so-called refugees from Khalistan and discussed this possibility with the Indian officials. India Government, it is reported, was embarrassed by the flow of the bogus refugees from India.

It is not known whether the India Government will think of doing the same for Canadians visiting India. If this happens it will certainly be a great inconvenience to thousands of Indians settled in Canada who visit India frequently, especially due to emergencies such as parents' illness and the like.

It appears that the Khalistan movement, if it did not result in anything else, has done this much for India and Indians.

Multi-billion $ deals

Moscow, [UNI] - The Soviet Union has offered the Indian private sector two multi-billion deals in the field of manufacture of computers and robot manipulators.

Moscow has also expressed its readiness to provide technology documentation and some machine parts while India, in return, will provide end-products if the deal is finalised.

Indian industrialists' delegation led by Naval Tata, told Soviet Deputy Prime Minister G. Marchu that the proposals would be submitted to the Indian Government for consideration.

During the meeting with the Indian private sector leaders, Mr. Marchu said the Soviet Union needed these equipment urgently, but lack of manpower impeded their manufacture in that country.

The Indian delegation was told by the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister that its request for assistance in setting up enterprises in India for gassification of coal or producing "gasseus" flurry will receive due consideration by the Soviet side. Indian industrialists had in particular asked for Soviet technology for the purpose.

Earlier the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, I. Arkhipov, during his discussions with the Indian delegation offered a Rs 500 million proposal for buying Indian fabrics and said his country was ready to supply cotton to help meet the Soviet demand. He also offered India, Soviet technology and necessary documentation for textile mills in return for modern clothes. The Indian side promised to study the proposal.

The Indian delegation also offered the Soviet Union buses and trucks and indicated that if Soviet collaboration was forthcoming in the field of shoe and leather industry in the sphere of technology and equipment, India would to a large extent, be able to meet the Soviet requirements.

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Kuwait-based Indian Overseas Construction Consortium has sought the Government's assistance to maximise Indian contractors' participation in Middle East projects, reports Financial Express.

U.S. aid for project

New Delhi, [UNI] - A 20,000-tonne carbon black project is being set up with United States collaboration in the south Indian state of Kerala.

Described as the biggest joint-sector project in Kerala, the unit is scheduled to go on stream in October 1982. Civil and engineering construction work are already apace and the necessary equipment have started arriving at the project site.

The joint-sector unit is expected to make a significant contribution to the industrial development of Kerala. It is expected to pave the way for several large and medium scale rubber-based industries. The unit is coming up shortly after the setting up of Cochin Refineries and the Fertilisers and Chemicals at Karimugal in Ernakulam district.

Carbon black, mainly used in the manufacture of rubber products and automobiles tires, in paints, printing ink, carbon paper, plastics has a good market in the country.

Phoney doctor phones

New Delhi, [U.NI] - A man calling himself a doctor rang up a south Delhi house the other day and started asking embarrassing questions on the personal life of a family member away from home.

"Your brother visited our hospital with his father-in-law. He is suffering from veneral disease. Put his wife on the line as certain questions have to be answered to help us conduct tests for treatment," the caller told a woman member of the household.

The woman, who happened to be the sister of the so called patient, was dumbstruck. "Mr..... might get boils all over his body if wrong tests are conducted in the absence of sufficient information," she heard the caller say in flawless English.

A lecturer at Delhi University, the woman was about to call her sister-in-law when a female voice butted in at the other end to say: "Don't answer his questions. He is a blackmailer," she promptly slammed down the receiver.

But a question which she still cannot understand was how the caller came to know that her brother was with his father-in-law.

The incident is not an isolated one. Inquiries by UNI showed that scores of women occupying important positions and coming from affluent families have received such calls. Among them were an eminent jurist and an officer belonging to an all-India service.

The mysterious caller introduced himself as "Dr. Bakshi from Wellingdon Hospital" when he called the woman officer, who got her telephone tapped for a few days after she was disturbed thrice during one night. "After that I have not received any such calls. The man seems to have been alerted," she said.

When the jurist was contacted by UNI, she did not deny the information. She, however, refused to offer comment.

Even though these calls are being made for the past several months, the affected persons have not moved the police. Senior police officers said they were not aware of any complaint being made to this effect.

A Defence Colony resident who received a call said: "... the man on the other end was exceptionally shrewd, an expert at glib talking. He identified himself as Dr. Satish Bhatia and went on to ask all sorts of nasty questions....."

She said she had talked among her friends about it and they admitted having had the same experience. The caller's name and hospital, however, changed with the area in which the 'victim' family stayed.

The woman said she knew of a couple who had quarrels after the wife received the call. "She started doubting her man and sincerely believed that he visited unmentionable places for sex."

In almost every case, the alleged blackmailer had some knowledge about the family. Like in one case, he knew that the husband had gone to the airport and in the other he was aware that the wife was three months pregnant.

A senior police officer felt that the happenings were potentially dangerous. "The caller might find a gullible target one day and exploit her to the hilt."

"It is a cognisable offence, and necessary action will be taken on your report," the officer told UNI when he was informed of the calls.

India's urban sprawl

BY J.B. Celestine

New Delhi, [UNI] - Class one cities in India, growing at an accelerated pace, are mainly responsible for the 50-million increase in the urban population during 1971-81.

The rural-urban distribution pattern as presented in a paper analysing the 1981 Census figures, puts the addition to India's urban population at 49,221,975.

Of this, the contribution of class one cities is nearly 70 per cent, i.e. the largest urban addition has been in class one category with the population of 100,000 and above.

Registrar-General and Census Commissioner, P. Padmanabhan explained that the relative trend in growth rate by size class presents a slightly different picture in 1981 than that in 1971.

The contribution to urban population in other size classes of towns are very much smaller than that of class I cities.

At the all-India level, class one cities grew at a fast pace of over 50 per cent. The class five and six towns showed a positive growth rate with the latter notching a higher percentage.

However, a notable feature of this development is the fact that a number of new places were defined as urban. That is, the increase in the number of urban units by definition formed part of the high growth rates in class five and class six towns.

India's urban population as recorded at the 1981 Census, excluding Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, is 156,188,507, about 23.73 per cent of the country's total population.

The states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh together have slightly more than half of India's urban population.

Apart from Chandigarh and Delhi, which are almost totally urban, Pondicherry (in the South) has 80 per cent of the urban population of the Union territories.

The states in which class one cities contribute to more than half of the total urban population are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

In the case of Maharashtra and West Bengal, the metropolitan cities of Bombay and Calcutta account for 75.24 per cent and 76.84 per cent of their respective urban populations.

Class one towns had a growth rate exceeding 50 per cent during the decade in all states and union territories except in Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Arunachal Pradesh (in the Northeast) has the smallest proportion of its population living in urban areas. In fact, in the hilly areas of Himachal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Arunachal more than 90 per cent of the people are rural folks.

Haflingers tested

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Indian Army will now have a little less of struggling, up in the mountains. The mule is not the only pack animal it can use; it has also the more amenable Austrian haflinger.

Eight haflingers tested in the high regions of Ladakh and Sikkim for a year proved superior to the mule, an English language daily, "The Statesman" reported.

The haflinger is chestnut brown with a white mane, small but sturdy. It is "all horse", unlike the mule, which is the offspring of an ass and a mare. The breed is over 100 years old and has an Arab strain.

Marriage season in Pak

HYMEN never had it so good before in Pakistan; he joined about a dozen sons and daughters of top political leaders in holy matrimony in the blooming month of September.

The least reported by the Press, but most awaited and talked about among these marriages, was that of Sanam, the youngest daughter of Pakistan's executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. She married Salim Akhtar, a son of a big landlord of Shikarpur. This marriage reversed the course of hostile relations which began two generations ago between the two families. The story goes that Salim's grandfather Abdul Qadir had to surrender the post of Dewan of Junagarh to Sanam's grandfather Shahnawaz Bhutto. And thence began the hostility. However, things took a different course when Salim became a friend of Sanam's brothers. And that was that.

An Urdu newspaper commented that Begam Nasurat Bhutto has released Sanam from politics by yellowing her hands. Sanam's eldest sister Benazir was briefly released on bail from jail to attend the wedding. Urdu daily Hurriyet, like other censorship-bound newspapers, reported this event in two lines: "Elder sister released on bail to attend younger sister's marriage."

Muslim League leader Pir of Pagaro received the most indulgent attention from the Press in this race. The press reported all details of the marriage preparations. Sher Baaz Mazari is another leader (he heads National Democratic Party) who got his son married.

A sidelight of the marriages galore was that political leaders who cannot hold a meeting under a Martial Law Order, sought to take advantage of marriage parties for exchanging political veiws. Muslim League leader Sardar Shaukat Hayat had called a meeting of political leaders in Karachi at the time of Sanam's marriage. The meeting could not take place due to lack of response.

THE NEW MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN ONTARIO

New Minimum Wage rates will go into effect October 1st, 1981.

General hourly rate	$3.50
Learner hourly rate	$3.40
Student hourly rate	$2.65
Liquor Licensed premises hourly rate	$3.00
Construction hourly rate	$3.75

Additional information may be obtained from the Employment Standards Branch, Ontario Ministry of Labour, in the following cities:

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400 University Avenue
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Tel: (416) 965-5251

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1055 Princess Street
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Tel: (613) 547-3414

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2197 Riverside Drive
K1H 7X3
Tel (613) 523-7530

SUDBURY
199 Larch Street
P3E 5P9
Tel: (705) 675-4455

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Tel: (519) 256-8276

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Tel: (416) 527-2951

KITCHENER
824 King Street West
N2G 1G1
Tel: (519) 744-8101

ST. CATHARINES
205 King Street
L2R 3J5
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Tel: (807) 475-1691

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808 Robertson Street
P9N 1X9
Tel: (807) 468-3128

LONDON
205 Oxford Street East
N6A 5G6
Tel: (519) 439-3231

SAULT STE. MARIE
390 Bay Street
P6A 1X2
Tel: (705) 949-3331

TIMMINS
273 Third Avenue
P4N 1E2
Tel: (705) 267-6231

For toll-free numbers check the government listings in your local telephone directory.

Ministry of Labour
Ontario
Employment Standards Branch

Robert G. Elgie, MD, Minister

William Davis, Premier

Human r... examin...

By W. Gunther Plaut

Dr. Plaut is Senior Scholar at Holy Blossom Temple and was vice-chairman of the Ontario Human Rights Commission

While the country was waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the constitutional issue, the court decided another case of wide importance just before it adjourned. However, the decision went largely unnoticed because it was overshadowed by constitutional matters.

Judgment was pronounced on June 22 in the case of the Board of Governors of the Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology versus Dr. Pushpa Bhadauria. The reasons for judgment were written by Chief Justice Bora Laskin and concurred in by six associate justices.

The Plaintiff was an East Indian with a PhD in mathematics. She held an Ontario Teaching Certificate and had seven years teaching experience. In response to advertisements placed by Seneca College, the plaintiff made 10 separate applications for a teaching position and, although the college advised her that she would be contacted for an interview, she was never given such an opportunity, nor was she informed of any reason why others less qualified were successful. She reasoned that there was discrimination because of her origin and that the college was in breach of a duty not to discriminate against her and in breach of Section 4 of the Ontario Human Rights Code. She sued the college.

Judge Frank Callaghan, before whose court the matter came, disallowed the suit because, he said, the plaintiff's remedy lay in a complaint to the Human Rights Commission. Dr. Bhadauria appealed the decision and won her appeal, only to lose in the end in the Supreme Court of Canada.

This fascinating case was argued on the basis not of facts (which were conceded to be provable though not necessarily proved) but on law: Did Dr. Bhadauria have grounds to sue Seneca College because in common law the public policy expressed in the code gives rise to such a tort? Could she go the route of civil action in addition to, or aside from, the route of remedies provided by the Ontario Human Rights Code?

No precedent

In the Court of Appeal, Judge Bertha Wilson ruled that such a tort was indeed to be recognized, though there was no precedent in Canada for doing so. In fact, then, her judgment created a new intentional tort. The basis of her judgment was the spirit of the Ontario Human Rights Code as expressed through

Human rights examined

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Is there also a civil cause of action in common law arising from the policies reflected in the statute and standards fixed by the code? Judge Wilson thinks there is.

She could rely for strong support on a previous judgment by the Ontario Court of Appeal rendered by Judge Keiller Mackey (later Lieutenant-Governor of the province). In 1945 he struck down a restrictive covenant in a deed which prohibited the sale of land to "Jews or persons of objectionable nationality" as offensive to public policy which he found expressed in the Ontario Racial Discrimination Act of 1944. Judge wilson emphasized that Judge Mackay had invalidated the covenant not because it was contrary to the public policy expressed in the act.

Cause of action

Similarly, she held, the provisions of the Human Rights Code give rise to a cause of action at common law.

The Supreme Court disagreed. While the view taken by the Ontario Court of Appeal, it said, was bold and to be commended as an attempt to advance the common law, the Human Rights code provided all necessary remedies.

Accordingly, the court set aside the judgment of Judge Wilson. In doing so, however, it gave added emphasis to the Human Rights code. This emphasis underscores the importance of Bill 7, which when enacted will be the repository of vital rights and which in many respects will be a pace-setter for the nation.

(The Globe and Mail)

Reagen questions $6 billion deal

The Reagan Administration's questioning of the terms of the International Monetary Fund's planned $5.7-billion (U.S.) loan to India—the largest loan ever made by the IMF if it is approved by the IMF's executive board—has provoked a hornets' nest of protest in New Delhi.

Indian negotiators strongly resent the U.S. reaction to the loan, especially after long and arduous talks with the IMF team, which have been described as "very satisfactory" and also after the Indian Government has made what it thinks are basic structural changes to suit IMF demands.

The IMF and th World Bank have long been keeping tabs on the Indian economy, and their experts have encouraged loans to a country that has an unblemished record on debt repayment.

Indeed, both the World Bank and the IMF agree that since annual debt servicing is just 13 per cent of expert earnings, India can and should safely absorb more external financing.

But is the Indian Government following the right policies to ensure strong growth? The IMF team seems to be convinced that the Government is on the right track and has accepted some fairly radical policy changes.

Industrial production is showing promising signs of revival and could increase by 10 per cent this year. Inflation is running at just 9 per cent, compared with 22 per cent a year ago, a major achievement that is the result of deliberate policy changes—changes of the kind the IMF encourages.

In the past few months, the Government has anticipated IMF requirements for reforms. It has voluntarily carried out what otherwise could have been conditions imposed for the loan.

The most important reform was the decision to introduce a more rational pricing policy for key public sector industries such as oil, coal, fertilizer and steel so that they could become viable and not be a burden on the treasury.

This meant a heavy reduction of the subsidies that were inflating the Government's budget deficit. The IMF must have been pleased by this since it frowns both on a public sector that creates losses and on governments that underwrite or subsidize such losses.

Significantly, the Government has just raised the price at which rice is sold at ration shops. The result is that the budget deficit, which had threatened to be double the estimated $1.6-billion for he year, promises to come down to manageable limits.

If the IMF's executive board asks for import liberalization and a reduction of protectionist measures, the Government has a mixed bag of concessions to offer. It recently reduced foreign exchange reserves to make heavy imports of wheat, sugar and cooking oil—part of its supply management policies designed to contain inflation.

It has also followed a relatively liberal import policy on the grounds that industrial production could be increased only by freer imports of machinery, technology and raw materials.

The IMF loan will permit this import policy to be kept intact. Yet the IMF executive board, and no doubt U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, could point accusingly to the high degree of protectionism that the Indian industry enjoys.

The stereotyped IMF remedy for economic ills—currency devaluation to promote exports—is not to be applied and even Mr. Regan may not question this.

And anyway the IMF has recently become much less dogmatic about the virtues of devaluation. Besides, New Delhi has allowed the rupee to depreciate by 14 per cent against the U.S. dollar in the past six months.

The Government has been following a policy of import substitution and Mr. Regan might be expected to ask questions about it. The most important element is the reduction of oil imports by raisign internal production. At present, oil imports account for 80 per cent of the country's export earnings.

There can be little in Mr. Regan's complain that India is fighting shy of the world capital markets. Recent contracts for a $3-billion steel plant in Orissa State awarded to Davy McKee Corp. of San Mateo, Calif., and for a $650-million alumina project awarded to Pechiney of France are both to be financed entirely from the Eurocurrency markets.

But commercial borrowings are more expensive than loans from international agencies and they take time to negotiate since they are linked to projects.

The IMF loan is not only cheaper but would quickly add to foreign exchange reserves without being tied to any particular purpose except to help the country cope with balance of payments problems which, in India's case, are pressing.

Financial Times of London

INSAT launching in April

Bangalore, [UNI] - A series of tests are being performed on the Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1A) scheduled to be launched in early April next year.

The Satellite, which would mark the first step towards taking the country's satellite communication technology to the doorstep of the common man, is being built in the United States by the Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation. It would be launched by the Delta Launch Vehicle from Cape Canaveral.

INSAT project Director P.P. Kale told UNI that the design review of the multi-purpose telecommunications-cum-weather satellite had been completed. The transfer orbit thermovacuum test had also been performed.

Mr. Kale said after the thermovacuum test, the satellite had been integrated again and would now be taken through acoustic noise test, thermo-dynamic vibration test and final thermovacuum test. The satellite would be ready for launch after all these tests.

He said the integration work on INSAT-1B, to be launched in June 1983 by the Space Transportation System (STS) had also commenced.

New Goa institute

Bombay, [UNI] - An institute of ship building technology, claimed to be the first of its kind in India, has been set up in southern coastal Union territory of Goa.

The Institute, which will impart training in ship building technology, has been formed by business interests comprising the Ship-Building Industry Society of Goa and the Association of Indian Engineering Industry.

Tie-ups with Saudis

New Delhi, [UNI] - India and Saudi Arabia will increase their economic cooperation.

The scope for strengthening economic ties between the two countries has increased following the launching by Saudi Arabia of its third five-year plan, involving a massive outlay of 701.7 billion riyals on development programmes, reports "Financial Express."

Symbolic of greater cooperation is the establishment of two joint ventures in Saudi Arabia, with five more similar projects under implementation. These will be in areas as diverse as rubber products, hotels, consultancy, civil engineering works and turnkey projects.

Madras terminal in '83

Bangalore, [UNI] - An inland container terminal, coming up at Madras port, would be ready for commissioning by 1983, according to the Madras Port Trust Chairman, V. Selvaraj.

At the one-day seminar on "inland container depot in Bangalore," organised by the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry, southern region, he said the Rs 300 million container parking area had already been prepared.

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CANADA-INDIA LINK

There was a time when Canada and India were on most friendly terms as symbolized in the visits of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zakir Hussain to Canada and Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau to India. A nuclear device that India exploded stopped such friendly relations and Canadian International Development Agency, which provided a significant amount of economic assistance to India, found it difficult to continue the aid. Things are changing now as seen in the visit of India's Vice President to Canada.

also it is heartening to see Mr. Trudeau's initiatives in a North South dialogue and his preparedness to advocate more aid and trade to developing nations. Perhaps the time is most appropriate to build a more durable bridge of understanding between the two countries.

Better Indo-Canadian relations should be based on firm foundations. Of course, the presence of about 350,000 people of Indian origin in Canada will be a basis for the friendship. In government to government relations and in matters relating to economic assistance, India really does not need any aid at all. What India needs is trade. Currently, the trade relations between countries is very lopsided. What India needs, and Canada should try to provide, is a market for India's exports.

This has to be done with much care and planning since imports from India should not cause higher unemployment rates here. If India can send goods that take the place of U.S. or Japanese imports to Canada, it will indeed be ideal. Also Indian products here need a better marketing strategy which the Indians have not been able to provide so far.

Sri Lanka project

Canadian scientists are participating in a project designed to help the island of Sri Lanka become self-sufficient in food.

Sri Lanka has about 11.4 million acres of land in the dry zone. Permanent agriculture has been established on only 1.6 million acres using irrigation. Another 900,000 acres are now earmarked for development by extending the irrigation systems.

German book recalls Netaji

Berlin, (UNI)—As the first rays of dawn touched India's southern coast, "Nataji" (the Leader) Subhas Chandra Bose, the militant Indian freedom fighter, asked the Captain of the Japanese submarine he wanted to see his motherland.

The Captain, ferrying the Indian leader and Commander-in-chief of the Indian National Army, from Germany to Japan in 1949 on a secret mission, was at first hesitant, but bowed to his desires.

When the submarine came up, "Nataji" (as he is now called by Indians) raised the hatch. And as he saw the diffused outlines of the Indian coast, he joined his hands in salutation to his country.

"Nataji" left Germany on April 20, 1943, according to a recently published book, "Der Tiger Indians" (the Indian Tiger). Before leaving for Tokyo, he recorded several speeches for the German radio which were later broadcast. The idea was to confuse the British.

Dr. Brown, who assisted Dr. Alexander Warth in writing the book, told a UNI corespondent here, that on his way to Japan, "Nataji" sent a cable to the German dictator Adolf Hitler from Mozambique, the then Portuguese colony on the eastern coast of Africa.

The cable read: "Before I leave the German submarine, I should like to express thanks to the German Government in my own name as well as in the name of Indian freedom movement for your friendship, your assistance and your hospitality. On this occasion, I should like to utilize the unshakable solidarity with Germany against the common enemy until the final victory. I am convinced that the day is not far when we Indians will participate in the final struggle and will make our contribution in fighting the enemy. I convey my wishes to your final victory and for your Excellency's well-being.—Subhas Chandra Bose"

Hitler had requested the Japanese Emperor Hirohito to enable "Nataji" to reach Japan as early as possible.

The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Oshima, informed the German Foreign Office that Tokyo was very keen to welcome "Nataji". The Ambassador told the Foreign Office that until last year (1942), Tokyo harboured hopes for collaboration with Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Japan had now abandoned this hope.

The German submarine in which "Nataji" was travelling was escorted with other submarines till Mozambique. From there, he boarded the Japanese submarine with great honour.

"Nataji's" arrival in Tokyo was cable to the State Secretary to the German Foreign Office in Berlin. The German Ambassador in Tokyo, Dr. Weiz-Sacker, took the initiative of cabling his arrival. Tokyo also broadcast his arrival to the great astonishment of the British and Indians alike.

On May 21, 1943, on his way to Tokyo, "Nataji" stopped over at Singapore, where the Japanese Air Force was ready to receive him. He was flown to Tokyo where the Emperor and the Prime Minister received him with state honours.

"Nataji", the militant hero, has been credit with several valiant and brave moves. Little is known about him after he left for Germany. Only disjointed events concerning him are known with the result that myths have continued to abound.

On his way to Berlin, "Nataji" travelled from Kabul to Moscow on an Italian passport with the name of Mr. Orlando Mazzotta. Reaching Moscow on March 31, 1941, he left for Berlin via occupied Poland.

Hitler offered "Nataji" all assistance to liberate India from the British yoke. To discuss his plans for India's independence "Nataji" went to Rome for talks with Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano. These were not successful. He then wrote to the Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office.

"Dear Dr. Woermann, I am glad to have your letter of June 24 which reached me on the 28th ultimo and I thank you for the contents thereof.

"I met Count Ciano after his return from Venice, as desired by him. The talk was not encouraging for me and soon after that, the war in the East broke out. The prospect for the realization of my plans looked gloomy in the altered circumstances and I was thinking that an early return to Berlin would not be of much use till the situation in the East clarified. I was, therefore, happy to receive your letter.

"I intend to start soon and shall be stopping at Grand Hotel in Vienna for a few days. The public reaction in my country to the new situation in the East is unfavorable towards your Government. However, I am following the situation as closely as I can and I shall discuss the whole matter with you as soon as I arrive.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely."

Dr. Brown said he twice had lunch with "Nataji". Since Dr. Brown was in Tokyo for a long time, "Nataji" asked him several questions about Japan and General Tojo.

"Nataji" had relations with Von Ribbontrop, the German Foreign Minister. Dr. Nambiar, the first Indian Ambassador in the Federal Republic of Germany, was also a friend of "Nataji". Dr. Nambiar, Dr. Brown said, was arrested when he tried to escape when Germany was defeated. He was let off at the intervention of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Letters Refugees

S. Singh of Ottawa has a very lengthy letter published in your issue of Sept. 21, 1981 under the above heading.

He has appealed to Mr. Axworthy, the Immigration Minister, to give Refugee Status to hundreds of his Sikh brethren who have recently entered Canada. He has enumerated baseless and unfounded tales of woes and has given a list of atrocities perpetrated upon the Sikhs by the secular Government of India in order to win the sympathy of the Government of Canada.

The reality is that Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, has created a Punjabi Suba (Province) to placate the Sikh community. In the Indian Government key positions are held by Sikhs. Gyani Zeal Singh, who is now Home Minister of India, is from Punjab. During his tenure as Chief Minister of the Punjab, Gyani Zeal Singh brought about many reforms in the political, religious and social fields to satisfy the Sikh community. In short, the Sikhs have got more than they deserve according to the communal representation.

It is highly deplorable that a man of S. Singh's ability has lost all th sense of gratitude. The Hindus whom he considers as his arch enemies are his forefathers. There are numerous other religions and sects that are flourishing in the fertile soil of "Hindu India".

Could Mr. Singh relate a solitary occurrence where the precincts of gurudwaras (religious places) have been desecrated?

This ghastly picture that Mr. Singh has drawn of his Motherland while pleading the bogus case of his co-religionists, shall have the adverse effect on the hearts of his Canadian authorities. They may doubt his own loyalty of his community.

Mr. Singh has forgotten the main dictums of the sublime teaching of Guru Nanak. He has described plainly that my Sikh is he who loves truthful life, can share even his scanty meals contentedly with others and hates nobody because of his low birth. But here, Mr. Singh has preached hatred and is far from the teachings of his beloved gurus.

The Khalistan supporters must cease to play the part of the monkey whom a king had adopted as his bodyguard. With a sword in his hand one day, in a fit of his foolish love for the king, while trying to save the sleeping king from the persistent molestations of a fly, he would have actually killed the king, but for a thief, hidden nearby, who rescued the king.

These Khalistani brethren must think where their blind enthusiasm is going to lead them.

N.R. Aggarwal,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

INDIAN KNOWHOW FOR NIGERIA

New Delhi, [UNI] - India has agreed to provide technical assistance to Nigeria in the fields of agriculture, industry, mining, petrochemicals and power generation.

High prices

By Tara Shankar Sahay

New Delhi, [UNI] - Mrs. Usha Masand, a level-headed housewife, lost her temper when the shopkeeper demanded 20 paise more for a loaf of bread. "How dare you raise the price every night?", she shouted? "Just two days back I paid you Rs 2.35."

Ram Rattan, a portly bank clerk, left the cup of tea half finished when the teastall boy announced he had increased the price from 50 paise to 70 paise. Goodbye to tea, he muttered to himself.

Bread has become coarse and tea tastes bitter for countless people like Mrs. Masand and Mr. Rattan who have to operate on a fixed family budget. Even a little increase in the price of bread, butter, tea, sugar, cooking oil, vegetables, pulses, eggs and soap hurts them for their income does not keep pace with the galloping prices.

And to cap it all many items of daily consumption suddenly disappear from the shops. If it is butter today, it is bread tomorrow. "Butter has become utterly, butterly malicious," one housewife wrote to a leading New Delhi newspaper when a well-known brand, advertised as "utterly butterly delicious," vanished from the stores and super bazars.

For a loaf of bread a bread-earner at times has to make four trips to the market because it is in short supply. "You can't have it for love or money," neighbours tell one another.

The run-away prices are the number one topic of conversation in homes, clubs, coffee houses, in fact everywhere you go. Women discuss prices over kitty parties and men discuss them with their colleagues in offices, putting aside their files.

The white-collar salaried people are the worst hit. For one thing, they have to keep up appearances. For another, they just cannot do without certain things. Like a cup of tea when a friend calls on them to discuss -- of all things, prices. Or the scooter on which they ride to work. A litre of petrol costs Rs 6.

The only class that does not give a damn to inflation is the upper bracket business baron for whom a hundred rupee note is a scrap of paper. This class does not know how much money -- more black than white -- it has tucked away in the subterranean chamber.

The new rich bring home basketloads of fruit, chicken, eggs and what have you without asking the price from the man at the counter. The street boy deposits the packets on the back seat of their car and collects in tips what a clerk does not earn in one day.

The wives of the rich, heavily rouged and perfumed, carry home cosmetics worth as much as a journalist's take-home pay packet. They slam the door shut on the beggar boy in tatters who runs to the car for bakshish.

High prices hurt

By Tara Shankar Sahay

New Delhi, [UNI] - Mrs. Usha Masand, a level-headed housewife, lost her temper when the shop-keeper demanded 20 paise more for a loaf of bread. "How dare you raise the price every night?", she shouted? "Just two days back I paid you Rs 2.35."

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The wives of the rich, heavily rouged and perfumed, carry home cosmetics worth as much as a journalist's take-home pay packet. They slam the door shut on the beggar boy in tatters who runs to the car for bakshish.

Now take a look at the graph:

The commonest variety of wheat sells in the open market for Rs 2.10 a kg.

Potatoes cost Rs 2.40 to Rs 3.20 a kg; the best variety costs Rs 5. Onions are available at Rs 3 a kg. Tomato, part of the rich man's menu, is selling at Rs 5 a kg. Cucumber is Rs 5.50 a kg and cauliflower Rs 8 a kg. For brinjal, the poor man's vegetable, you have to shell out Rs 5.50 a kg.

The cheapest variety of rice in the market costs Rs 2 a kg while the fragrant and long-grained Basmati (medium quality) is priced at Rs 6.50 a kg.

Meat and poultry products have registered a sharp increase. Mutton, which sold for Rs 12 four years back, now costs Rs 18 a kg. Eggs are Rs 6.50 a dozen. Broiler chicken (dressed) is priced at Rs 24 a kg while country chicken is available for Rs 22 a kg.

Loose tea, which costs Rs 20 a kg last month, costs Rs 24.

A one-kg packet of coffee, available at Rs 54.50 last month, now goes for Rs 59.60. Vanaspati is much dearer than it was a couple of months ago. Dalda refined oil has shot up from Rs 84 to Rs 95 for a four kg tin. Coconut, mustard and groundnut oils are dearer by a rupee on every kg.

Sweets, especially those made of milk, are beyond the reach of the common man. Most of them have gone up by Rs 2 to Rs 3 a kg. For instance, barfi goes for Rs 24 a kg. "It will be a sweetless Diwali for me," bemoaned a bank accountant. A housewife said she and her friends had decided to exchange packets of biscuits instead of sweets on Diwali.

A recent survey of the markets in the Capital shows that there is going to be an imminent hike in the price of toothpaste, toilet soap and cold cream. These items are slowly disappearing from the market.

Stationery items have gone up by ten per cent.

Tubelights and bulbs are costlier by fifteen per cent.

Building materials are prohibitively expensive. Cement, scarcely available, costs Rs 80 a bag in the black market and the prices of steel and wooden furniture have gone up by as much as 35 per cent.

Baby food costs more. A one-kg tin, available for Rs 37.75 last month, costs Rs 39.

Lamenting the spiralling cost of living, one woman said. "We voted for the Congress (I) in 1980 as it had promised to curb prices. But the prices keep going up. At least the price of sugar had slumped to Rs 9 a kg in the Morarji Desai period."

Bahrain to buy

New Delhi, [UNI] - Bahrain is likely to buy from India Kudremukh iron ore concentrate annually from 1983-84, according to Minister for Steel and Mines, Pranab Mukherjee.

Pak pavilion in Delhi

New Delhi, [UNI] - Pakistan will not merely take part, but participate in a big way in the International Trade Fair to be held in New Delhi this year end, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq has said.

To prove that Gen. Zia means it, Pakistan will have the biggest pavillion after the Soviet Union, spread over an area of 1900 square metres. This will be Pakistan's biggest exhibition held outside the country. The last major exhibition was held in Dubai in an area of about 200 square metres, according to an article in the Pakistan Times.

The overall theme of the Pakistan pavillion will be to "forcefully project the total image of Pakistan as a rapidly developing country with a strong industrial economy and dependable rural base, along with a newly-emerging sociocultural order that makes way for a healthier, balanced and a truly Islamic society for the future, the paper quoted an official of the export bureau as saying.

The pavillion will depict the land and the people and exhibit machine tools, electrical appliances, textile, engineering machinery, surgical goods, tractors, jeeps and other machinery.

Tea pact

New Delhi, [UNI] - With the signing of the Indo-Iranian barter tea agreement, a new chapter in the history of India's tea trade has been opened.

The barter trade deal was signed between the State Trading Corporation of India (stc) and the Government owned Tea organisation of Iran.

According to the agreement, the payments are proposed to be adjusted against Iran's earnings on account of its export of petroleum products to India.

Iran generally used to buy tea from the private parties in Calcutta -- India's tea marketing city.

Out of the total import of nearly 20 million kg of tea by Iran annually, India used to export nearly eight million kg to 10 million kg, while Sri Lanka's share stood at seven million kg.

Iran's total consumption is 28 million to 30 million kgs of tea annually, local production accounts for only blending purposes. Imports of tea have continued because local production is not adequate to meet the demand and also because the tea grown is not of high quality.

Sources quoting Iranian tea delegation said that the Iranians prefer more strong and tippy tea. The Sri Lankan tea is more to the taste of Iranians, the private importers claim. They say the quality of Indian tea from the North East Indian gardens has deteriorated in the past few years. However, during their stay in India, the delegation will visit the tea growing areas of North East India including Darjeeling.

Bombay: An exploding city

Bombay, once the pride metropolis of India, is exploding. Its eight million people are cramped in 60 square miles and every day 500 extra families pour into the city, creating housing problems and straining civic services. Few open spaces and parks are left. Skyscrapers have devoured them one by one.

by K.K. Duggal

Bombay, [UNI] - The torrential rains, which left 20 dead in Bombay recently, have once again highlighted the precarious and miserable condition of people living in ramshackle huts -- and the problems of an exploding city.

The deluge turned vast stretches into lakes and disrupted suburban trains and bus services which carry six million commuters daily. Offices and factories wore a deserted look as few could stir out of their homes.

The grim tragedy raised a loud protest in the national press which demanded stern action against contractors, who force their workers to seek shelter in precarious places, and officials of the Bombay Corporation for "faulty drainage in the newly reclaimed swamps."

Such protests have been voiced before, but the problem is so colossal that it admits of no easy solution.

One-time Mayor of Bombay, Sudhir Joshi, once asked in horror: "Who can save Bombay?" The question betrayed his utter helplessness in stopping the decay of Bombay, once the pride metropolis of India.

Joshi, an energetic man, tried to do something to save the situation when he was Mayor in 1974, but he failed to sway the state government which disregarded expert advice and protests from its citizens and seemed determined to make Bombay a concrete monster.

Since Joshi relinquished his office more concrete monsters have sprung up and the price of real estate and flats has multiplied manifold. No wonder the builders pay fancy prices for bags of cement in the black market to raise high-rise buildings.

Bombay, the capital of Maharashtra state and the commercial capital of India, is choking. Its eight million people are cramped in 60 square miles and every day 500 extra families pour into the city, creating housing problems and straining civic services.

The inhabitants of this island on the Arabian Sea breathe air fouled by smoke and exhaust fumes, their sources of oxygen depleted by the haphazard growth of industry. Factories and furnaces have spread into the suburbs, denuding green patches. Sixty textile mills dotting the city spit soot from their tall chimneys.

Few open spaces and parks are left. Skyscrapers have devoured them one by one. Trees and bushes have made way for high-rise apartments and offices. For miles no grass or trees are seen.

Bombay is a magnet which pulls people from all over the country. Hundreds come to the city of opportunity to try their luck. Scores of young men and women, aspiring to be glamorous film stars, hover about the film studios. It is a miniature India for it is the home of Punjabis, Sindhis, Gujaratis, Tamils, Malayalees, Bengalis and Maharashtrians. It provides jobs for six per cent of the country's textile workers and 11 per cent of the total joint stock companies are located here.

Bombay's industrial development has led to housing shortages, slums, traffic congestion and air and water pollution. According to an official estimate, 90 million gallons of septic sewage and untreated waste flow into the sea daily.

Water is short. None reaches upper floors. Industry consumes 30 per cent and another 30 per cent is lost in transit because of leakages. Still, the people get unfiltered water from municipal taps. Not surprisingly, flu, jaundice and typhoid claim a sizeable toll.

Bombay has become the victim of its own greedy rulers and their insatiable appetite for money. Under the pretence of raising funds for the city's development those in power have mortgaged Bombay to the business tycoons.

Several years ago the Maharasbtra Government reclaimed 500 acres of land from the sea and sold them at fancy prices. One square yard of real estate fetched Rs 1,000. Today the rate is much higher. You name the price, you have it.

This precious property is at the southern tip of the island where are concentrated the downtown area, government offices, banks, commercial establishments, fashionable shopping centres, markets and newspaper offices.

A peculiar feature of the city is that while most people live in the north they work in its southern tip. That is why several million commuters travel daily to work. And when the monsoon breaks in its full fury millions are stranded.

In good old days, the old residents recall, when Bombay was not inundated by hordes of refugees, job-seekers, tourists, film stars and hundreds of people engaged in the film industry, it was much cleaner and neater. Its tree-lined roads used to be water-washed by the corporation. But that is past history. Today Bombay is unclean and overcrowded.

Who, indeed, will save Bombay?

Fall of the South and rise of the North

EXCERPTS FROM THE SIR WILLIAM MEYER ENDOWMENT LECTURE by Lewis Perinbam - Vice President Canadian International Development Agency on the theme "North and South: Towards a New Interdependence of Nations" at the University of Madras, India in August, 1981]

PART III [continued from the last issue]

Fifth, the spectre of growing unemployment is promoting many countries of the North to turn increasingly to protectionist measures. For instance, textiles are still one of the biggest employers of industrial labour in the European Economic Community, and provide about one out of every ten jobs in the manufacturing industry. Between 1973 and 1980 about 800,000 workers in the textile and clothing industry lost their jobs, a drop in employment of about 25 per cent. Canada faces similar problems of unemployment in the textile industry.

These observations suggest that the barriers to understanding between the North and the South are psychological as well as economic. They are rooted in historical and cultural attitudes prevailing in the North and in the South and must be treated with understanding and generosity. What is clear is that more international meetings, confrontations and diplomacy are unlikely, in themselves, to bring about a breakthrough in the present impasse in North/South relations. It will require fresh approaches, humility on both sides and a new vision of the world as an interdependent whole.

Opportunities

One of the factors hobbling progress on North - South issues is the notion that it is primarily a matter of the South extracting concessions from the North; this forces the participants into blocs and invites confrontation. As a result the developing countries do not often realize their own potential for action, regardless of the response of the North.

As Altaf Gauhar, the distinguished and respected Editor of South Magazine, puts it in the June 1981 issue,

"the South is not poor - not in terms of aggregate resources. It has enough financial and material resources to invest in its own development. What the South needs is a coordinated plan for its own future." He believes that South cooperation could become an instrument for strengthening the links between the economies of the developing countries.

Such collaboration among the South will not only help to strengthen its own economic framework and condition; it can also be an incentive to the North for consultations and negotiations of vital issues.

New initiatives

What then can we do? I wish to offer a few ideas which I hope might stimulate thought and new initiatives towards finding a basis for the new interdependence which is emerging.

As I noted earlier, in the past few decades we have seen interdependence being fashioned through a variety of international, regional and political institutions such as the United Nations. The common feature of all these associations is that they are governmental and reflect an institutional type of relationship. The interdependence of which I wish to speak has another dimension; it is to recognize the role of the citizen in creating the interdependent community of the future. One of the ironies of history is that citizens are usually left out of the issues that involve them most. As a result they feel a sense of helplessness and neglect and become indifferent to the actions of governments. Thus governments become alienated and when this happens their task of governing can become well nigh impossible.

The kind of interdependence which is now emerging is too important and too complex to be left to governments or international bureaucracies. Governments and international bureaucracies are not usually capable of being the agents of change. They can question, analyze, discuss, study and process. They can seldom create and innovate. Only people with vision and imagination can do so and they are not usually found in governmental and international bureaucracies.

Change requires the active participation of all citizens. Throughout history great changes have come about because of the sacrifices of the common people and the leadership and inspiration of men and women of vision who had the courage of their convictions. Idealism and daring rather than cynicism and caution change society. For instance, slavery was once considered a part of nature. The French aristocracy thought that they would rule forever. Winston Churchill vowed he did not become the Queen's First Minister to liquidate the British Empire. Yet, changes did take place and these institutions were swept away by the tide of history because of the initiative of individuals and not of governments.

Governments can no longer afford to ignore citizens. This is not to downgrade the role of governments. Clearly, their central role in society cannot be questioned. However, they must learn to draw citizens into the endeavours which affect them, and involve them in finding solutions to the many problems which our society faces; for they can be an enormous force for change. For instance, in the United States, its citizens, and especially its young people, helped to bring an end to the Vietnam War. In India the participation of the people in the independence movement resulted in India gaining her freedom.

The new international economic order is essentially a human challenge. It is a challenge to the peoples of the world, as well as to their governments, to reorganize and restructure our world in the context of the 1980s. It is also an opportunity to find innovative, and even daring solutions to problems which governments and international organizations have not been able to solve.

Structural change is not a new phenomenon. The Industrial Revolution transformed the world in its day. In the lifetime of most of us, we have seen, for instance, the British Empire become a Commonwealth; for a once-proud and mighty nation to give up its empire is without parallel in world history. The British were understandably fearful of the economic consequences. But they have gained more than they lost. Trade between India and Britain has grown dramatically and in mutually beneficial ways.

There is more British private investment in India today than ever before. And new forms of collaboration have developed. For instance, in the area of space technology Britain, which has no space launch vehicles of its own, has asked India if it would be prepared to send a heavy scientific satellite into orbit for it in the mid-1980's.

One way to stimulate this process might be to bring about greater citizens involvement in world issues. While individuals and communities may not be able to find solutions to global problems, they can be a starting point; just as an oyster needs a grain of sand before it can create a pearl. But more important, they can often stimulate ideas and offer new insights of the sort which seldom come from governments and bureaucrats. To this end it might be worth creating an **International Commission of Citizens**, drawn from the North and from the South, to add a new dimension and give fresh impetus to the efforts of governments in the search for a new international economic order which, after all, is for the benefit of the peoples of the world. It could be a means of involving knowledgeable citizens from the North and from the South in some of the issues which have divided governments; and identify ways in which the peoples of the North and the South could undertake joint endeavours in the educational, social and cultural fields to strengthen understanding and relations between the North and the South on a human level. It might introduce an element of idealism and hope to balance the bureaucratic cynicism and antagonism which usually cloud intergovernmental meetings on North-South issues.

Second, and as a further step in building a hospitable climate for inter-governmental negotiations, governments, especially in the South, should give great encouragement to the vast network of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to intensify their efforts to work together in all kinds of joint ventures. They are not "do-gooders," as smug government bureaucrats often term them, but "good doers". They play a valuable practical role by undertaking the sort of development projects which governments often ignore, or are not equipped to undertake. They represent an enormous creative potential of our citizens which could be a powerful force in promoting a spirit of cooperation. In Canada our government is increasing significantly the funds which we provide to the non-governmental organizations because we have found that they can carry out all sorts of tasks with far greater efficiency, flexibility and economy than governments, not to mention the speed with which they can accomplish their tasks as well as the effectiveness of their results.

Third, there is the problem of massive and widespread unemployment in the South. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), some 30 million people will enter the world's workforce yearly until the year 2000. This means creating about 120,000 jobs a day. In India alone, it is estimated that some 8 million jobs must be generated annually from now until the year 2000.

Governments alone will not be able to create these millions of jobs. However, the private sector, and especially small and medium-sized enterprises, can play, as indeed they are already playing, a valuable role in job creation in many developing countries. In addition to using this ability to create jobs, developing countries can benefit from the entrepreneurial spirit, creativity and organizational capacity which reside in the private sector.

To be continued next issue

It is not adultery

A District Shariat court in Karachi created a sensation on August 31, when it sentenced one Allah Bux to death by stoning and his "wife" Fahmida to 100 lashes on the charge of adultery.

This was the first time since the promulgation of the Hadood Ordinance in 1979, that a court has given this extreme punishment. The punishment was extraordinary because it practically over-ruled the verdict of the Federal Shariat Court, which has said that stoning to death (rajm) is not an Islamic punishment. The Federal Court is the highest Shariat Court in Pakistan. It had given this verdict in the cases of Hazoor Bux Vs. Federation of Pakistan and M.I. Choudhury Vs. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The District Court verdict has to be okayed by the Federal Shariat Court before it is implemented. Allah Bux, in the meantime, has appealed to the Federal Shariat Court pleading that the District Court's verdict be vacated and he be released on bail.

In his appeal, Allah Bux asserted that he was properly married to Fahmida according to the Hanafi creed on July 29, 1980, in the presence of four witnesses. Fahmida, an Ismaili Shia, desired to accept the Hanafi creed, he said. The Hanafi creed, he said, does not require the registration of marriages; it only requires that the man and woman wanting to marry should be adults and of sound mind and that the marriage should take place in the presence of two adult witnesses.

Counsel for Allah Bux pleaded that the marriage could not be held void just because it was not registered as required by the Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961. That the marriage had not been registered under the Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961, should not be treated as a sin serious enough to be tried under the Hadood Ordinance, nor the child born of this marriage be called illegitimate, he said.

(A Marriage and Family Laws Commission was appointed in August 1954 under the chairmanship of Justice Abdur Rashid. The Commission submitted its report in June 1959 recommending, among other things, compulsory registration of marriages. Most of these recommendations were implemented when Gen. Ayub Khan took over. He promulgated the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance in 1961 requiring the registration of all marriages with Nikah registrars.)

Under section 8 of the Hadood Ordinance an accused can be held guilty of adultery if four good, practising Muslims say that they were the eyewitnesses to the act of adultery and also the sin should be confessed by the accused himself and herself. In the present case there were no such witnesses nor any confession. On the contrary, said counsel, there were documents to prove that Allah Bux and Fahmida were properly married. The District Court rejected these documents, counsel said.

The Federal Shariat Court may hear the appeal at the end of this year or early next year.

FILMS

PROFESSOR PYARELAL

Directed by Brij

Produced by T.M.Bihari

Brij is a pastmaster at making crime thrillers. But this crime movie is his most ambitious, as a great part of it was shot in London and its environs where the shooting expenses are staggering. In its production values, it is a slick movie. Yet entertainment-wise his Victoria no. 203, a spoof on crime thrillers, was the best. In it he introduced a new comedy pair, two veterans Pran and Ashok Kumar who did what they had never done before: sing and dance, chase girls, and outwit criminals.

Shammi Kapoor is the only jocular character in Professor Pyarelal, the rest are all serious, engaged in looting, robbing or killing. If the hero takes on the shades of a joker, at one stage, it gets swamped in the sea of crime and killing. The romantic interest is provided by Zeenat Aman but later in the film she also becomes a part of the crime world. Pathetic moments are provided by Nirupa Roy, enacting a blind mother who meets her son, not the real one but an imposter, after a long time and showers her pent-up affection on him. Amjad Khan's character of an international crook has some lighter moments yet they are too subtle to be understood by ordinary filmgoers.

All the second-rung villains are there, with Jeevan as their gang leader. Sudhir, Narendrnath, M. Rajan, Yusuf Khan and others.the third group of gangsters is headed by Dr.Shreeram Lagoo, the "king" of the London underworld. The hero was a criminal at one time, but gets reformed, posing himself as Professor Pyarelal in place of his friend who is shot dead by the police taking him to be the smuggler. He abets in a burglary, jewel theft of Rs.50 crore, is jailed, pardoned as he turns out to be the son of a former police officer, and is assigned the job of tracking down the jewel thief in London.

Simi enacts the Christian wife, of the ace international criminal (Amjad Khan) who becomes victim of a bullet in the gang war.

We almost kept out the real Professor Pyarelal. He is Vinod Mehra, a London based teacher, sone of the blind mother who waits eagerly for his return to Bombay. But as he is done to death by the London police taking him to be the smuggler, his place is taken by his friend, Dharmendra, the smuggler, the Police was actually after. The disguise serves two purposes: he is out of the clutches of the London police and he is able to give solace to Professor Pyarelal's blind mother, going to the extent of posing the Professor himself. It is understood that she had not seen her son since his childhood and was unable to distinguish between the imposter and the real.

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FILMS

PROFESSOR PYARELAL

Directed by Brij

Produced by T.M.Bihari

Brij is a pastmaster at making crime thrillers. But this crime movie is his most ambitious, as a great part of it was shot in London and its environs where the shooting expenses are staggering. In its production values, it is a slick movie. Yet entertainment-wise his Victoria no. 203, a spoof on crime thrillers, was the best. In it he introduced a new comedy pair, two veterans - Pran and Ashok Kumar - who did what they had never done before: sing and dance, chase girls, and outwit criminals.

Shammi Kapoor is the only peculiar character in Professor Pyarelal, the rest are all serious, engaged in looting, rubbing or killing. If the hero takes on the shades of a joker, at one stage, it gets swamped in the sea of crime and killing. The romantic interest is provided by Zeenat Aman but later in the film she also becomes a part of the crime world. Pathetic moments are provided by Nirupa Roy enacting a blind mother who meets her son, not the real one but an imposter, after a long time and showers her pent-up affection on him. Amjad Khan's character of an international crook has some lighter moments yet they are too subtle to be understood by ordinary filmgoers.

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As there are over a dozen characters, the plit-line is very complicated. It goes to the credit of Dhruv Chatterjee, screenplay and scenario writer, that he is able to avoid confusion.

Production values are posh and its highlight is a fight between Dharmendra and Majad in mid-air, on small planes and in the air when they are floating down without the help of parachutes. They are able to box and beat each other even as they are pulled down by earth's gravity. Film heroes, especially of Hindi films, are supposed to be supermen, they do things that defy the laws of nature. The finale is staged in London, in the traditional Hindi film style, with almost everybody appearing on the scene of London is caught at its beautiful best, with its important landmarks adding their own sightful.

Democratic World

KHOON KI TAKKAR

Written and directed by Harish Chawla
Produced by P K Sharma and Surinder Mahajan

Harish Chawla is a young man with ambition. More than that he is a trained film-maker. He has taught film direction at the Filmalaya Academy, Bombay, and directed many short films for Delhi, Bombay and satellite TV. About half a dozen documentaries he made had been screened in the all-India circuit - a rare achievement for a young film-maker. And now in **Khoon Ki Takkar** he has come out with his first feature film. As implied by its name **Khoon Ki Takkar** is an action film with a social angle. Two step brothers, without knowing each other's identity, fight it out between themselves at the instance of a villain whose motive is to destroy both. A rich man's son is in love with the daughter of their maid servant who is thrown out of the household as a result. There are cliche situations - A noble muslim takes pity on the unfortunate girl and her mother and gives them shelter. He also educates the girl to make her a nurse. A kind-hearted soul saves her from being ravished by the villain. The villain starts nursing a grudge against the girl's saviour and sows the seeds of conflict between the saviour and his step-brother.

Khoon Ki Takkar has many filial confrontations which impart the film action. In that respect it is a balanced film only exceeding the quota of commercial ingredients - songs, dances, romance and what not. Harish Chawla has directed it with an eye on the box-office. Though modest in budget it has plenty of thrills - the staple diet of an ordinary filmgoer.

Vinod Mehra and Zarina Wahab make a winsome couple. Mahendra Sandhu plays the second son looking for his father. Ranjeet as usual plays the villian. Neeta Mehta plays the role of the rich girl trying to win over the hero. Sonik Omi's song compositions are pleasingly tuned, three of them duets with Mohammad Rafi dominating.

JAWANI KI BHOOL

Direction and screenplay by Dorai
Produced by Madan Lal

Dorai is an off-beat film-maker in the South. His best-remembered is **Paasi** for which the late Shobha won the best actress award in the National Film Festival, last year. It was a melodrama, but Shobha's ebullient and energetic girl from the labour class was the most memorable part of **Paasi** and rightly she deserved the award.

Jawani Ki Bhool features the sex symbol of the South - Seema who staged her sensational debut in **Avalude Ravukal** (Malayalam - "Her Nights"). In it she played a young girl who out of sheer necessity had to offer herself to men of all types to earn some money. **Her Nights** did not, as is the general impression, start the Sex Wave in the Malayalam cinema. The film was clean and nothing erotic or vulgar was depicted in it, though it was directed by I V Sasi, the person who for all practical purposes ushered in the Sex Wave. In one or two shots Seema bared her legs, a la Rehana Sultan in **Chetna**. The film sold not for its leg-display but for its theme and treatment. **Patita**, starring Shoma Anand as the female central character, was the Hindi remake of **Avalude Ravukal**. It was partly directed by I V Sasi but he withdrew before **Patita** was completed and released by Pramod Chakravarty.

Jawani Ki Bhool, the Hindi remake of a Telugu film **Paadai Marinal** ("Sex in Hell"), has an exciting title and its pictures and posters have made it more exciting. The film has a bold theme - men treating women as sex objects. The crowds that thronged the theatres, showing **Jawani Ki Bhool**, turned up in the expectation that the film might be full of erotic scenes. They were disappointed when it turned out to be a semi-serious study of two cricketers and their contrasting attitudes of their female fans. One of them is a misogynist and takes to sanyas, in spite of the protests of his fiancee and parents. But the fiancee is hopeful that the cricketer-turned-sanyasi will return to normal life and marry her. And her hopes are not belied. He gives up sanyas, but only after he has saved a drowning woman whose skin-touch corrects his bias. The playboy-cricketer meanwhile gives up his romantic pursuits owing to the shock of his sister following in his footsteps and committing suicide as a result.

The film is directed and mounted in the style of B R Ishara and in subject-matter it touches the Ishara territory - men's sexual abuse of women. The visuals are not as powerful as the dialogue.

Technically the film is far from perfect, but in its message it is clear and definite - the waywardness of the young people leads them to tricky and tortuous paths, harmful both individually and collectively. But the pity of it is that the young audience draw the wrong lessons even from message-oriented films. Is it that the psychology of the audience is such that they imbibe wrong values more easily than the good ones?

Vikram plays the male lead - the cricketer-turned-sanyasi. The man has talent and technique with him but is not given important roles in A grade films. His best role was in **Julie** as the Hindu boy in love with a Christian girl. Otherwise he has mostly worked in B grade films. Sarath Kumar plays the other cricketer, the playboy type. Both are tall and athletic and seem to fit their roles.

Seema's alluring presence is a plus point with the film. Jayamalini is the disco dancer and adopts, along with her male partner, some kamasutra postures in a dance number. Pandaribai, the veteran actress, plays Sarath Kumar's mother who is not strict enough to control her son going wayward. Only after the death of her daughter, by hanging, does she remonstrate with him and he reforms.

Song compositions by Sankar Ganesh are tolerable, the disco number is raucous music and the romantic number - **Mausam hai kitna haseen** - has a melodious tune. Technically, it is not top-ranking but that is the drawback with all low-budget films.

DARSHAK in Democratic World

DARD

Directed by Ambrish Sangal

Produced by Shyam Sunder Shivadasani

As a drama of emotional tie-ups and break-ups **Dard** is a mixture of the two earlier films - **Mamta** [1966] and **Aradhana**. It seems to have been written specially for Rajesh Khanna by his guide and mentor V K Sharma. In a dual role Rajesh Khanna had a large scope for displaying his histrionic talents - ebullience as a young lover, sophistication as a prosecutor and sobriety as an old man. This after his anti-hero roles in the last few films - **Amar Deep, Red Rose** and **Dhanwaan**. But the screenplay is such that his excellent performance is lost in the maze of fantastic happenings and unreal events. Flashback technique is used to overcome flaws in its narration. Had V K Sharma taken care of the logical build-up of events and sequences and of the legal niceties of the Indian law and law courts, some excellent performances would not have gone waste. Hema Malini plays a restrained and life-like role as an old woman.

A few instances of the fantastic situations: An accused is being defended by his wife while his son is prosecuting him, the son not knowing that the accused was his father. A spinster-public prosecutor brings up a child as her own without anyone raising a finger at her. The legal battles in the courtroom are fought not as much on law points or evidence as on emotional grounds. A lawyer working as a junior advocate is suddenly appointed as the public prosecutor to take the place of a retiring lady prosecutor, his own mother (in the public eye).

The film has two villains - both the cause of painful happenings. Om Shivpuri as the girl's (Hema Malini's) father who stands in the way of her marrying a poor boy; and Mazhar Khan who acts as the drunkard husband of Rajesh Khanna's sister and later on blackmails the latter's mother. He is also responsible for the killings. Om Shivpuri's is a subtle, schematic villain and Mazhar Khan's is a crude and brutish one.

As a tragedy **Dard** has more than its usual quota of deaths. Almost all the chief characters die.

Poornima Jairam playing the wife is perhaps the best thing in **Dard**. She is much more expressive than Hema Malini. Poonam Dhillon as a playful teenager is the luckiest of them all. She not only lives through but also marries her boy friend (public prosecutor) she hooked in the USA.

Technical values are just average.

No more film superstition

Bombay, [UNI]- Indian films producers have been asked not to project superstitions in films as they might adversely affect the cinegoers.

The board has given six months' time to producers to implement the directives.

It has resolved that films which induce or strengthen irrational and superstitious beliefs, and have the effect of promoting cults and customs that invoke the supernatural to reward believers and harm non-believers, should be banned and refused exhibition certificates.

The board's action is understood to have been taken following strict Central guidelines that censorship should be "responsive to social change."

Although, explicit depiction of sex in Indian films is prohibited, the Board recently adopted a liberal policy in its attitude towards this subject. Kissing and nude scenes in foreign films are not censored, provided they are necessitated by the theme; but they are still prohibited in films produced in the country. In south India, however, titillating scenes with a sufficient exposure of flesh have been released.

The Board, in its directive, has also asked film producers to desist from depicting women in ignoble servility to men and glorifying such servility as a praise-worthy quality in women.

ASIAD vs Delhi's aesthetics

New Delhi, [UNI] - The Delhi Urban Art Commission has sounded a note of warning that the unparalleled development and building activity unleashed in the Capital for holding the Asian Games (ASIAD) next year "would not only affect the physical, environmental and visual character of the city, but also its basic aesthetics."

In its fifth report (1980-81) released recently, the commission says that a large number of ASIAS projects had come under its scrutiny. The main projects were in respect of six flyovers, eight hotels, eight stadia and a sports village.

The commission has expressed regret that "some of these major developments were being proposed without adequate study."

It has pointed out that the construction of flyovers and some other structures involved the felling of a large number of full grown trees. But "unfortunately, at the stage of presenting the proposals to the commission, some tree-felling operations had already begun, and no details were available on the status of existing trees."

The commission says it was, therefore, constrained to convene urgent meetings almost exclusively devoted to discussions on the ASIAD projects and choose the designs which could fit best into the cityscape.

The report points out that the design of the indoor stadium complex at the Indraprastha estate was brought to the commission only at a stage when admittedly 40 per cent of the construction work was already over.

"One of the hotels was proposed within a residential area and the commission felt that its construction would affect the residential environment adversely."

In regard to the proposed hotel near the Jantar Mantar, in central Delhi, the commission, in consultation with the department of archaeology, felt that a very tall structure in the vicinity of the monument would not be desirable.

The report has reminded the government that the functional responsibilities of the commission as embodied in the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973 are to advise the Central government in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi. Its function is to advise and guide the local bodies in respect of building and engineering operations or any development proposal which affects or is likely to affect the skyline or the aesthetic quality of the surroundings or any public amenity provided therein.

The report has, however, expressed distress that there is still some lack of awareness in certain quarters about the commission's statutory responsibilities and powers. Some local authorities think they can go ahead with their projects without any reference to the commission. The commission has had therefore, to bring to the notice of the government instances of violations of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act.

The report observes: "A city is not just an assembly of shops and buildings; nor is it a collection of goods and services. It is a place for enrichment of human life, whose attractiveness depends on the design and layout of buildings and relationships between open spaces and built-up areas. What is actually needed, therefore, is a total urban form and not just a two-dimensional zonal plan approach."

The commission has urged that "the concerned authorities undertake a study of the aesthetic characteristics of Delhi."

"We have to take a positive step towards improving the visual character of the Capital, besides the demands of its functional efficiency," it says.

INDIA AGAINST SPACE TECHNOLOGY MONOPOLY

New Delhi, [UNI] - India has warned developing countries against a few advanced nations monopolising the application of space technology for development.

In a national paper prepared for the UN conference in Vienna next year, India has called for various kinds of checks and balances and appropriate regulatory mechanism regarding several space activities.

Indian-owned firm to enter Saudi market

By Mike Cornell

An Edmonton-based janitorial and maintenance firm headed by an immigrant of Indian origin from Fiji, has recently opened the door of business in the Middle East - a move which may bring millions of dollars worth of new contracts for the company.

Tornado Maintenance and Services Western Ltd., headed by its ambitious president and only shareholder, Jim Sunder, is now in the process of negotiating government cleaning and maintenance contracts in Saudi Arabia.

And although the Saudi contracts should add between $15 million and $20 million annually to the company's coffers, much more money is expected to be made once Tornado establishes a name for itself in that part of the world.

Once the firm becomes entrenched in the Middle East, Mr. Sunder is confident Tornado will eventually require a staff of 1,500 in the Gulf area alone. All top management personnel will be transferred from its Canadian operation.

Plans are to travel overseas sometime this month, as Mr. Sunder and his associates lay the groundwork for a business he hopes will evolve into a larger operation than the company has developed in Western Canada.

Tornado already has about 800 employees and boasts cleaning and maintenance contracts in Western Canada worth about $550,000 per month.

Mr. Sunder came to Canada in 1969 as a tourist from his native Fiji Islands.

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   Responsible for the total Nursing Services function. Requirements: Graduation from an accredited School of Nursing with a BSN and preferably, post-graduate training in nursing management coupled with at least 3 years experience in a Senior Management position.

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Conference

[Mukhtyar S. Tomar]

The Indo-Canadian Association of Nova Scotia (INCA) has planned a week-end Conference to be held October 23-25, 1981, in the International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

Although INCA has been active in the areas of multiculturalism, human rights, and education for many years, it is the first time that a conference of such magnitude has been planned by the Association.

An organizing committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Dr. R.P. Gupta, President of INCA. As usual, the Secretary of INCA, Dr. R.P. Hajela, is busy taking care of all the details of this worthwhile project. Under their direction many members of the community are devoting many hours of effort into making the conference a success.

Papers on various pertinent topics have been invited from the general membership. They will be handled at the seminars to be held on Saturday, October 24, and possibly on Sunday, October 25, as well.

The seven topics are:

(1) The Multicultural Canadian Society;
(2) Youth Affairs;
(3) Our Heritage-Religion, Culture and Tradition;
(4) Media-The Ethnic Reality;
(5) Role of Women in our Canadian Society;
(6) Education, and
(7) Human Rights.

Parents' conference

The first Conference of South Asian Parents on education, sponsored by the South Asian Origins Liaison Committee and the Toronto Board of Education, was held in May at the Bloor Collegiate. Mrs. Suhasni Shah was conference planning committee chairperson. Several workshops were held which were introduced in an overview talk by S. Singh Grewal, chairman of the South Asian Origins Liaison Committee.

Joint service by Buddhists

While rain soaked their paper lanterns and striped silk banners, close to 1,000 Buddhists - immigrants from 12 countries - gathered in Toronto's Nathan Phillips Square recently for their first joint service, reported "The New Canadian", a newspaper published in Toronto serving Canadians of Japanese origin.

Buddhist clergymen in bright red, black and saffron robes led a procession to the accompaniment of Sri Lankan temple drums in celebration of Wesak, the annual festival marking Budda's birth.

Conference on role in society

[Mukhtyar S. Tomar]

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This Conference will be a step in the right direction to educate other people about our cultural values. It will assist our members in understanding the importance of ethnic entities; of being an integral part of the multicultural Canadian society. It is also a programme designed to tackle current problems in many fields, i.e; social, educational, cultural and economic as related to racial interaction and public awareness.

Saturday, October 24 evening has been reserved for a cultural program where Sukanya, a reputed classical dancer from India, will perform. Admission to this part of the conference, too, will be open to public, and there is no admission charge.

This conference will not only be confined to the members of the East Indian community alone; leaders and members of other ethnic groups are also being invited to attend and participate in the seminars. Efforts are underway to utilise the media to attract the general public to all the sessions.

To achieve these goals, help of the Secretary of State, Ministry of Multiculturalism and other government agencies and also of the Multicultural Council of Halifax-Dartmouth Metro, Multicultural Association of Nova Scotia and other local ethnic groups is being sought. The Organizing Committee is encouraged by the response it has been receiving from almost all sides.

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Haig gets shock from Spark

Washington - It was a case of botched congressional diplomacy on the part of Secretary of State Alexander Haig at a White House dinner not long ago.

The occasion was the May 7 state dinner to honor Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, and among the guests was Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii. But during cocktails before dinner something odd began happening to Matsunaga.

"My wife and I kept wondering why in the world, when I'd talk to Sen. Jackson or someone, an aide would escort us back to the Japanese," Matsunaga said.

Then, before President Reagan's arrival and the start of dinner, the Japanese and American guests were placed in separate waiting rooms. Matsunaga, a native-born American of Japanese ancestry, was herded into the waiting room with the Japanese. The only other American there: Alexander Haig.

The secretary of state made his way through the assembled Japanese, introducing himself to Suzuki's retinue of aides and advisers. Then he approached Matsunaga to welcome him to the United States.

A bemused Matsunaga put on his best dime-store Japanese accent and told Haig that it had been his pleasure to vote for his confirmation in the Senate.

"You should have seen his face," said Matsunaga.

An obviously flustered Haig still did not recognize Matsunaga. It took a helpful Japanese visitor to identify the senator for the secretary of state.

[The New Canadian].

ASIAD and Israel

From Suhas Agashe

New Delhi, [UNI] - India is facing the ticklish question whether to invite Israel for the ninth Asian Games, but there is every possibility that that country will not be asked.

The issue of Israel's participation is likely to crop up at the meeting of the Council of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) in November this year. AGF might advise the Asian Games Special Organising Committee not to send an invitation to Israel. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is also expected to raise this subject during the meeting.

If Israel is invited -- and the final decision lies with the host country -- then all the muslim countries, especially the Arabs, would boycott the games and possibly China might also stay away.

During the 1978 Asian Games held in Bangkok, the Thai Government had invited the Israeli sports contingent, but at the last minute refused to give the athletes visas. A complaint by Israel to the world body had resulted in the punishment whereby all athletes participating in the Bangkok Games were debarred from appearing in international sports meets for six months.

No temple in Kailash

New Delhi, [UNI] - There is no sign of any temple around Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarover in Tibet, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, member of Parliament and a China analyst, said here on September 25. Dr. Swamy, who returned after a two-week pilgrimage to the holy places, added probably these relics were destroyed during the Chinese Cultural revolution.

Describing the Kailash as "incredible," Dr. Swamy said it was a bare black rock jutting out from a flat ground 30 km from the Mansarovar Lake. The cloud formation falling on the mountain top gave the illusion of a milk coronation

Wind energy promising

New Delhi, (UNI) - A water pumping windmill developed by India's Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology (IERT), Allahabad, under its "wind energy programme" has shown encouraging results.

Indian Government's Department of Science and Technology has installed 30 such mills in different parts of the country under its "national windmill demonstration project" for diverse purposes like minor irrigation, drinking water supply and brine pumping (in coastal areas) for salt production.

The windmills, called apoly 12PU 500 can run and pump water without any attendance, whenever there is a wind of over 2.5 m/sec. It pumps water into a storage tank from where the farmer can irrigate his crops with the help of a syphon whenever needed.

The tank could also be utilised for fish-rearing and cultivation of blue green algae which can be converted into manure.

Crops of various seasons were grown in the command areas of the windmill with certain adjustments in the cropping pattern according to variations in water output of the windmill which was governed by wind velocity.

Wind velocities are, in general, lowest in winter and high in summer and so adjustments are usually made during winter with some manipulations in the cultural practices relating particularly to wheat crop like sowing time and splitting up the sowing.

Field trails have shown that farmers were initially hesitant but gradually realised the benefits of these mills and now there was a heavy demand for them. The machine can be entirely manufactured by means of general fabrication equipments like electric welding set, power hacksaw, turning lathe, drilling machine, grinder, plate rolling machine and common tools.

Adequate agricultural extension services to the farmers are necessary to sustain and propagate this technology on a largescale. These include: (a) adjustment of cropping pattern according to wind pattern, (b) motivation of the farmers for summer cultivation, (c) adoption of new technology of crop production, and, (d) efficient utilisation of wind mill.

Gulf interests in Maharashtra

New Delhi, [UNI] - India is likely to enter into equity participation with private parties from the Gulf countries to establish various industries in the western state of Maharashtra.

The Government of India, according to an Indian daily 'Economic Daily' report, is understood to have issued letters of intent to set up cement, blended yarn, welding electrodes and other manufacturing units.

The Muslim Women in Canada are being organized into societies by Lila Fahlman. Her goal is 20 societies - ten in eastern Canada, ten in western Canada. Each society will name a representative to the National Council of Muslim Women, which will work to organize a conference in the spring of 1982.

Diwali Mela in Ottawa

The India Canada Association of Ottawa will celebrate the annual Diwali Mela on Sunday, October 25th at Sir Robert Borden High School on Greenbank Road (just north of Knoxdale Road) from 1:00 to 6:30 p.m.

His excellency Dr. G.S. Dhillon, High Commissioner of India will inaugurate the occasion. The Mela, as usual, will consist of colourful variety shows; gourmet snacks, sweets, craft and community stalls. Admission $2.00 for adults; children under 12 - free.

Please contact Chan Chandramouli (236-3846; or Chandran Nair (824-0006) for further details.

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Another Emergency unlikely

By M.G.G. Pillai

New Delhi - The favorite talking point of businessmen and politicians here is whether Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will be forced to impose a state of emergency, as she did in 1976.

The signs are there: caste agitation in Gujarate state, the continuing move for autonomy and independence in the Northeastern states, rising industrial unrest, inflation and shortages of commodities.

There was a fright earlier this year when an Air India jet that was to have carried Gandhi on a tour of Europe and the Middle East was found to have been sabotaged. A number of senior officials were prematurely retired and four technicians placed on trial. Opposition party leaders took this as an ominous sign.

But it's unlikely Gandhi will repeat her actions of 1976, when she imposed a state of emergency that eventually led to her downfall in the election of 1977.

For one thing, she obviously learned from her previous experience. And her close advisers, who urged the state of emergency decision in 1976 - including her son, Sanjay - have since died or been neutralized.

The entry into politics of her elder son, Rajiv, who won his brother's parliamentary seat in June, is seen as a stabilizing influence on his mother.

One reason why concern persists that she may declare a state of emergency is that India faces serious economic problems. Government policies to bring down inflation (now running at 15 per cent after a rate of 25 per cent last year), and alleviate shortages and unemployment are producing few concrete results. As one newspaper recently put it: "Gandhi is still in the political stage of consolidating her hold on India. And fears of the emergency come from lack of any serious effort to solve economic and other major problems facing India."

Some political observers in the Indian capital fear Gandhi might move for more harsh measures to deal with what the Indian press charmingly calls "the miscreants" - those who oppose the government by taking to the streets. The problem is there are so many issues that arouse the miscreants and the agitation is not confined to New Delhi.

Hardly a day passes without a major demonstration somewhere in India. Essentially centred around local issues, they get attention only when the issue balloons in importance - for the newspapers can't report on all of them.

[Financial Post].

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In spite of our best efforts, the combined effects of these increased operating costs have brought Canada Post to the point where it does not have the financial resources necessary to follow through on important steps being taken to improve service.

Some of the steps we want to take are:

Introduce more extensive quality control aiming at a consistent mail service within Canada.

Implement a new service-monitoring process which will improve reliability.

Expand letter carrier delivery within many communities to provide more complete service.

Increase the availability of specialized mail services such as Priority Post, Special Delivery and Electronic Mail.

Taking positive action.

By soon becoming a public corporation, Canada Post will have the freedom to operate as a more responsive and efficient business, and eventually stop being a subsidized arm of government with its resulting burden on the taxpayer.

But no business can be healthy or efficient if it fails to recognize and adapt to the economic realities in which it must function.

And the present reality is that the existing postal rates do not reflect the costs involved in running Canada's mail service the way it should be run.

It is for this reason that Canada Post plans the implementation of new postal rates early next year.

Some of these planned rates can be seen in the following table:

1st Class letter in Canada	0-30 gm	30¢
1st Class letter to U.S.A.	0-30 gm	35¢
Parcel Post same city	1 kilo	$1.16
1st Class Parcel e.g. Montreal to Vancouver	1 kilo	$3.35
Special Delivery $1 plus 1st Class Postage		

Canada Post has a national responsibility to provide the most reliable and complete mail service possible. The implementation of these new rates is necessary if revenues are to be brought more in line with operating expenses... necessary to ease the burden of a deficit on the taxpayer. And most important of all, necessary to allow Canada Post to become, through improved service, one of the best mail systems in the world.

Canada Post-setting things straight for the future.

Canada

KITCHE

by P

Diwali (Deepawali) mea
the last day of Aswin ber
thanksgiving celebration. M
traditional earthen oil lamp
Diwali sweets to family an
To help you celebrate thi
recipe for Almond Burfies

200 Almond Burfies

6 pound freshly made cha
1½ kg. granulated sugar
1 cup icing sugar
1½ cup warm water
½ bottle pure almond extr
2 cups dry powdered milk
1½ lb. sliced almond
12 tbsp., about 6 oz., unsa

To make it simple, make
batch, use 1½ cup sugar an
frying pan. When the sy
remove the pan from heat,
mix well with a wooden sp
continue cooking and stir
butter and ⅓ cup dry powd
mixing with a wooden spo
to 15 minutes, or until the
dough. Add 1 tsp. almond
well. Remove from heat a
and pour the mixture on a
cool. When cooled, cut int
in hot water. Serve at roo
batch makes about 30 to

I have developed a recipe
very moist and nutty. No
this cake. It is so delicio
come for more. Chill the c
temperature for better fla

Carrot Cake

5 med. eggs
3 cups packed dark brow
1½ cups vegetable oil
¼ cup dairy sour cream
3 cups coarsely grated ca
2 cups all-purpose flour
1 tbsp. (3 tsp.) ground ci
a pinch of ground clove
1 tbsp. (3 tsp.) level bak
⅓ tsp. baking soda
1½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla extract
½ tsp. almond extract
1 cup slivered almonds
1 cup dark raisins

Soak raisins in warm w
thoroughly on paper to
soda, baking powder, sal
bowl, beat eggs until froth
extract and beat until mi
sour cream and grated ca
Mix in dry raisins and n
spatula, combine the dr
Pour this mixture into
greased and lightly flour
for 75 to 85 minutes, or
clean. Cool cake in pan f
to remove the cake and l
Wrap with plastic wraps
before serving to mature
on the same day or kept
It's a treat in a lunch b
Note: If you do not hav
floured loaf pans and b
until the cake is done.

Domestic

New Delhi, [UNI
Domestic servants in
capital need to be prov
statutory protection ag
exploitation by their
ployers.

The Labour Burea
India's Ministry of La
has said in a study o
problems of domestic
vants in Delhi that
workers are living in
able conditions.

It says that the ser
are being made to wo
excessive hours on all
of "menial and degrad
jobs in return for ver
wages. The omissio
domestic service fro

KITCHEN KORNER
by Pranati SenGupta

Diwali (Deepawali) means a festival of lights. It is held on the last day of Aswin between October and November as a thanksgiving celebration. Most Hindus celebrate this day with traditional earthen oil lamps to decorate their homes and offer Diwali sweets to family and friends. It is a great reunion day. To help you celebrate this year's Diwali, I am offering this recipe for Almond Burfies. Happy Diwali!

200 Almond Burfies

6 pound freshly made chana from 19 qts. homogenized milk
½ kg. granulated sugar
1 cup icing sugar
½ cup warm water
½ bottle pure almond extract
2 cups dry powdered milk
1½ lb. sliced almond
12 tbsp., about 6 oz., unsalted butter

To make it simple, make this recipe in 6 batches. For each batch, use 1¼ cup sugar and ¼ cup warm water in a large heavy frying pan. When the syrup starts to boil over high heat, remove the pan from heat, add 1 pound crumbled channa and mix well with a wooden spoon. Put back on medium heat and continue cooking and stirring about 5 minutes. Add 2 tbsp. butter and ⅓ cup dry powdered milk and continue beating and mixing with a wooden spoon until very smooth. Cook about 12 to 15 minutes, or until the mixture is sticky and looks like soft dough. Add 1 tsp. almond extract and 2 tbsp. icing sugar. Mix well. Remove from heat and stir in about 4 oz. sliced almond and pour the mixture on a butter-greased square pan and let it cool. When cooled, cut into 1-inch squares with a knife dipped in hot water. Serve at room temperature for better flavor. One batch makes about 30 to 36 burfies.

Lunch Box

I have developed a recipe for a nutritious carrot cake which is very moist and nutty. No icing is necessary to attract people to this cake. It is so delicious that both children and adults will come for more. Chill the cake before slicing, but serve at room temperature for better flavour.

Carrot Cake

3 med. eggs
3 cups packed dark brown sugar
1½ cups vegetable oil
⅓ cup dairy sour cream
3 cups coarsely grated carrot, packed
2 cups all-purpose flour
1 tbsp. (3 tsp.) ground cinnamon
a pinch of ground clove
1 tbsp. (3 tsp.) level baking powder
½ tsp. baking soda
1½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla extract
½ tsp. almond extract
1 cup slivered almonds
1 cup dark raisins

Soak raisins in warm water for 5 minutes. Drain and dry thoroughly on paper towels. Combine both flours, baking soda, baking powder, salt, clove, cinnamon and sift. In a large bowl, beat eggs until frothy. Add sugar, oil, vanila, and almond extract and beat until mixture is thick and lemon colored. Add sour cream and grated carrots to the egg mixture and mix well. Mix in dry raisins and nuts into flour mixture. With a rubber spatula, combine the dry ingredients with liquid ingredients. Pour this mixture into a large Bundt pan which is already greased and lightly floured. Bake in a preheated oven at 350° F. for 75 to 85 minutes, or until a knife in the centre comes out clean. Cool cake in pan for 15 to 20 minutes, then invert the pan to remove the cake and let it cool completely on a baking rack. Wrap with plastic wraps and store in the refrigerator for 1 week before serving to mature the flavor. It can, however, be served on the same day or kept in the freezer for up to three months. It's a treat in a lunch box. Try it soon.

Note: If you do not have a bundt pan, then use 3 greased and floured loaf pans and bake at 350° F. for 45 to 55 minutes, or until the cake is done.

Domestic's exploited

New Delhi, [UNI] - Domestic servants in the capital need to be provided statutory protection against exploitation by their employers.

The Labour Bureau of India's Ministry of Labour has said in a study of the problems of domestic servants in Delhi that the workers are living in pitiable conditions.

It says that the servants are being made to work for excessive hours on all sorts of "menial and degrading" jobs in return for very low wages. The omission of domestic service from the purview of any law has left this category of workers totally unprotected.

The Labour Bureau recommends that the statutory protection may among other things be considered for regulation of working hours, fixation of minimum wages, protection against arbitrary dismissal and registration of domestic servants with any specified agency.

The study also suggests that a Central agency be set up to act like an employment exchange for the registration and placement of the domestic servants.

Tech transfer

New Delhi, [UNI] - India's department of science and technology favours the setting up of a national franchising corporation to locate technology at home and abroad and aid its transfer.

According to the present thinking of the department, the proposed corporation should not be a monopolistic organisation. Exporters, who have access to technology at home and abroad, should be free to seek it, within the rules laid down by the government for the purpose.

The corporation could confer franchising status on large manufacturers, exporters and exporting houses. It should be the responsibility of these large exporters to link up with the small exporters and guide them. The franchising corporation would take the advantage of centralising buying of technology, and would assure that Indian exporters, especially the medium and small, remained at par with world technology in the export field.

The department thinks that appropriateness of technology, while of prime consideration at home, may have no relevance in the export market.

Tool Expo success

Hanover, West Germany, [UNI] - Participating in the world's largest machine tool exhibition here, Indian companies have bagged export orders for machine tools worth nearly Rs 30 million. At the just concluded Fourth European Machine Tool Exhibition (EME) held here, India with 17 exhibitors, ranked 13th among the 33 participating nations in terms of number of firms represented.

S.D. Sulakhe, Secretary of the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association (IMTMA) which organised India's participation, said Indian companies also received of an equal value export inquiries. He hoped a substantial number of these would result in actual export orders.

India had mounted a big display of machine tools at the 10 day fair, rated the world's largest machine tool show.

Indian exhibits ranged from highly sophisticated boring machines with programmed controls to general purpose machines like lathes, radial drills, bench and pillar drills and milling machines.

Hindustan Machine Tools, (HMT) was conspicuous by its absence and the public sector was represented by Praga Tools Limited, a Defence Ministry undertaking.

Award

R.N. Kanungo of McGill University was awarded the "Best Paper Award" in the International Business Division for their presentation entitled: "A Cross Cultural Comparative Study of Managerial Job Attitudes".

The Administrative Sciences Association of Canada made the award as recognition of academic excellence.

Appointment

Dr. P. K. Kuruvilla has been re-appointed Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario. Dr. Kuruvilla, a full-professor in the

Department, came to Canada in 1963 and began teaching at Waterloo in 1968. Professor Kuruvilla's second term as Chairman began July 1st, 1981.

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Suitable match for a graduate Jat Sikh boy, 25 years, 5'-11". Caste no bar. Canadian citizen - American citizen or immigrants need apply. Write to A. Singh, P.O. Box 7, Stoney Creek, Ontario.

Correspondence invited for a suitable match for a tall, handsome, Punjabi boy completing degree in computer science next spring. Parents well settled in Western Canada. Send particulars and returnable photo to M-1809, The Canadian India Times.

Oldest civilization

New Delhi, [UNI] - The discovery of six hundred natural, water cut caves, rich in ochre red and white paintings, in the interior of dacoit-infested Morena district of central Madhya Pradesh State has given rise to exciting speculation about the existence of the world's oldest civilisation.

Dr. D.P.S. Dwarikesh, professor of linguistics at Western Michigan University, who discovered the caves says that the Indus valley civilisation is 29,000 years old but these caves at Pahargarh may be 100,000 years old.

Excavations at the site of the caves could establish whether the origin of the human race was in India or Africa. So far it is believed that the oldest civilisation was at Olduvigorge, at the border of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya. British archaeologist, Dr. Leakey discovered at the same site fossils that are 2.8 million years old.

Meet the candidates in Halifax

by Mukhtyar S. Tomar,
Chairman,
Public Relations Committee

The Indo-Canadian Ass'n of Nova Scotia, wishing to stir up interest in the East Indian community in the Halifax-Dartmouth metro, invited the membership to "Meet the Candidates" of the three political parties in Nova Scotia, on Sunday, September 27, 1981.

In the past, INCA had always shied away from the political issues, but to fulfill its obligation of being an affiliate of NACII National, the INCA Executive initiated this aciton. It was the first time that INCA was successful in forcing its membership to realize that if they were going to stay here, which we all hope to do, ti

which we all hope to do, it would be better for us to face the reality that we could not afford to keep our political feelings on the back burner forever.

The attendance at the session was good, although less than expected. But the whole exercise was found to be worth the effort. The questions raised revolved mainly around the East Indian teachers in the province, and their many plights which include firings, forced resignations, and demotions through undue pressure and persuasion. All three party representatives: Hon. Terence Donahoe, Education Minister in the P.C. Government; Hon. Walter Fitzgerald, an M.L.A. of the Liberal Party; and Dr. Tom Sinclair-Faulkner, a University Professor and an N.D.P. candidate, agreed, if elected to get the whole affair thoroughly investigated and try to take appropriate action.

As far as the question of Ku Klux Klan was concerned, their responses varied between "being against an outright ban to the desire for the initiation of a legislation against them"; somewaht on the pattern used in British Columbia. None of them, however, made a secret of their disapproval of the KKK's activities of discrimination and violence, which cannot be tolerated and must be stopped at any cost.

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